

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHERSON

EDITOR

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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ROOSEVELT'S REMARKABLE POWER.

A very difficult position is that which Mr. Roosevelt will be in on his return to the United States. No one dreams of his being able to keep out of national politics, and his strength with the people is such that whatever side he takes his influence will shape party affairs. At the start he is confronted with a strenuous controversy in which his friend Taft and his friend Pinchot are on different sides. Partisans of both will bid for his support. Next he has to face the "Back-From-Elba Club," whose members want him to train for the presidential nomination in 1912. Roosevelt's popularity is such that he could probably enter the race with success. But will he do it? It is generally conceded that he could have been elected last time for another term. But he stood by his pledge not to be a candidate again, and remained loyal to Taft. Are not the back-from-Elba enthusiasts overlooking this matter of loyalty to Taft? There is a sort of unwritten law that a President whose administration is satisfactory shall have a nomination for a second term. Taft undoubtedly expects it. Will Roosevelt consent to be used to defeat his aspirations? It seems most likely that Roosevelt will be found to be a Taft supporter again. A short time should tell the tale. If, for example, he is found in the Pinchot camp, a split between Taft and Roosevelt will develop, which will leave the way open for Roosevelt to allow the activities of his friends in behalf of a 1912 nomination. If he stands by Taft, it is not at all improbable that he will have an eye to the nomination in 1916, for Roosevelt is young enough to look that far ahead.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the situation is the hold which the ex-President has upon the people. Already he has the unique distinction of having refused the presidency of the United States once, and events seem to be so shaping themselves that he may do it again. The master politician of them all, he is coming back to find the country as ready to follow him as ever.

Undoubtedly the secret of his power is very largely found in his openness and frankness, coupled with his reputation for devotion to the "square deal." He is frank with the people, and the people repay confidence with confidence. He has made some great blunders, but they were made in the open, and he stood for them with the courage of his convictions, unswerving and not seeking any concealment or trying to avoid responsibility or blame.

WAIKIKI BEACH.

The movement that has been started to clean up Waikiki beach and clear the coral out of the waters of the famous resort is one that should meet with the approval of every resident of Honolulu. It is a movement that means dollars and cents to the people of Honolulu, a simple business move that in the end can not fail to increase the public and private revenue.

Next to our climate, Waikiki beach is probably the most valuable asset of this city from the standpoint of tourist trade. It is a resort which, by the indefatigable efforts of the promotion committee, has been advertised all over the world, and generally about the first question asked by a newly-landed tourist is how he can get out to Waikiki.

Waikiki beach is now in decidedly bad condition. It is unkempt, its sands strewn with rubbish and rotting, foul-smelling seaweed, and its waters dotted with knifelike edges of coral that wait for the feet of the unwary.

Any other city with a beach of equal natural attractiveness and waters of anything like the velvety softness of those surrounding Hawaii would look upon them as an invaluable asset and make the most of them. Honolulu, for some reason, has neglected the asset and is wasting its opportunity.

Just how the beach is to be kept clean and the coral removed is the question with which those who demand that Waikiki be restored to its former glory are struggling. The hotels certainly ought to do their share, but the public should take its part in the work and bear its share of the expense.

The city and county fathers are spending \$14,000 a month on the roads. Good roads are a valuable asset in attracting tourist trade, but they are not everything. Perhaps the devotion of a part of that \$14,000 a month to the cleaning up of Waikiki beach might help to solve the problem. Perhaps some other method may be discovered for paying the cost, but something should be done.

THE COWARD'S RESORT.

The old dodge of the discredited and desperate, the anonymous letter, is being resorted to by some of the ill-advised friends of the ex-leaders of the Japanese higher wage association. Makino and his associates have been found guilty in a court of law, have appealed their case only to have the judgment of the lower tribunal upheld, and now face terms on the reef.

Whatever may have been the sentiments which prompted the higher wage leaders to take the course which they did, it has been decided that they broke the law and they must pay the penalty. Doubtless many of the higher wage agitators see the error of the course which they pursued and now regret their hasty action, but the law is jealous and demands her due. Unless the unexpected should intervene Makino and his friends must go to prison.

It is unfortunate that any overzealous friend of the convicted men should take it upon himself to make threats. If Makino and his associates are the friends of the Japanese laborers that they have always claimed to be, they will be the last to wish those same laborers to resort to deeds of violence on their behalf. Such action could not but prove disastrous to all concerned.

The strike is now a closed incident. The great majority of the laborers realize that they were led astray by sophistry. Since they returned to work they have been industrious and valuable employees and all of the old hard feeling has been forgotten. It is to be hoped that no ill-advised action will again open the old breaches.

The anonymous letter was probably written by some irresponsible fanatic anxious to stir up discord. There is certainly nothing to indicate that the plantation laborers have any intention of carrying out any of the threats.

THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN COMPANY.

The presence in Honolulu today of General Manager Dearborn of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company recalls the strides made by that line from small beginnings seven years ago to its present magnitude, for the company's fleet has grown from four to twenty-one fine freighters. The fleet has been created to meet the requirements of the Islands and is giving the sugar shippers the best opportunities and service for getting the sugar output to the mainland. Without much horn-blowing, the American-Hawaiian company has met every requirement of its sugar-carrying contracts by building or chartering additional vessels. As the contracts grew the fleet became larger, and Honolulu has watched the giant freighters pass in review for several years. The Tehuantepec railway route became possible largely because of the big sugar-carrying contracts of the American-Hawaiian line. After developing a New York via Tehuantepec and a San Francisco trade, the company went north to Puget Sound and opened up a new market.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

No more fitting memorial to the memory of a great and good man could have been conceived than the art gallery which the family of the late C. M. Cooke has donated Oahu College in memory of the financier and philanthropist. During his lifetime Mr. Cooke gave liberally to religious and educational work and it is fitting that his monument should be something which will benefit posterity.

The Cooke library of Oahu College will be enlarged to take care of the art collection which the Cooke family has purchased and when the rare old masters are hung Honolulu will have an art collection of which she may well be proud.

The question, "Is a hen a bird?" is of much importance to the United States treasury department since eggs are dutiable at five cents a dozen while birds' eggs come in free, says the Christian Science Monitor. Perhaps the answer will be that while she is not exactly a songbird she is still one whose "lay" is very much liked by the public.

GOVERNMENT BY CONTRACT.

That eminent and large-hearted philanthropist, Senator Aldrich, has stated that he could run the United States government as a business proposition and save the people \$300,000,000 annually on the running expenses, maintenance of plant, and deterioration. The proposition has not the poverty of originality. It was not many years ago when something of the sort was suggested by that delightful humorist, Frank Stockton, in his "Great War Syndicate." Only the humorist's conceit was more colossal than the conception of the senator. It was worldwide, the syndicate proposing to assume charge of all wars between any two or three nations, bearing all expenses, conducting all operations by land and sea, and receiving the ample rake-off which now goes to the successful benevolent assimilation.

No business man—indeed, no man of ordinary business sense acquires that as a commercial proposition the United States government would be discharged from a retail store, after a very brief probation, not because of inefficiency—no one who studies, for instance, the excellence and accuracy of the great postoffice department and its service, questions the ultimate efficiency of government methods,—but on account of wasteful handling of money and time. In the latter item, indeed, it sometimes appears to encroach a little upon eternity. Any one, who disbelieves this, can have his doubts brushed away like mists before a north wind, by prosecuting any sort of an inquiry through any of the departments at Washington. By the time his failing memory has lost all knowledge of the object or subject of its search, he will be convinced that if time is money, the government should spend a couple of weeks and build a new dreadnought.

And, there is little doubt in the common mind that the senator might make good his assertion and save \$300,000,000 a year in the operating expenses of the government. The only uneasiness in the public thought, perhaps, might be as to what would become of the money thus "saved." Would it result in a reduction of the taxes of the small holder, the man with the "handkerchief lot" in town or a forty-acre farm? Qui bono? "Why are you so positive, it won't rain?" asked the tenderfoot, scanning the cloudy sky and sniffing the southern breeze. "Ben livin' here twenty-two years," replied the Arizona rancher, "an' it haint rained yit."

Government by a joint committee of both houses might simplify business methods and secure that promptness of congressional and departmental action, the longing but disappointed desire for which is making President Taft thin and wan. But, suppose there should come a day, when after a lapse of, say five years, during which the aggregate savings, according to Senator Aldrich's estimate, would amount to \$150,000,000,—when, somehow, as such things do sometimes happen, there should get upon the governing committee, for instance, Mr. William Tweed, chairman, and Mr. Richard Croker, treasurer, what would the government put into the dark and empty hole where the \$150,000,000 we had saved, used to be? Come to think of it over, it would not be wise to give any senator the contract for running the Great Republic as one runs a college boarding club, unless he gave ample bonds. Four hundred and ninety congressmen, in both houses, make an unwieldy body of orators to herd, and when they begin "milling" progress seems a thing impossible. But eventually they do "arrive." Some of them get there and the others go back home, and the country is governed wisely, if not always well. King Solomon, who was himself a practitioner and a strict interpreter of the one-man power, said out of his own experience and observation that "in a multitude of counselors there is wisdom." One man's way is the best only when he is spending his own money. When it comes to spending ours, we like to have a hand in it, even if only to help waste it. There's some gratification in that.

And after all, the "saving" by private ownership isn't so positively certain. There were, at one time during 1909, more than a score of "Napoleons of Finance" in the penitentiaries of the United States. Somehow, Napoleons and Waterloos seem to be equally yoked together. And the government, however extravagant it may have been, has never yet been in the poorhouse or the penitentiary.

It is to be doubted if the younger Gladstone, who has been elevated to the peerage that his father frequently declined, will finally stand any higher than did "the grand old man" in the estimation of his countrymen. Yet it is gratifying to note that the son appears to be worthy of the sire.

Judging from his pieces in the paper, says the Los Angeles Times, the Rev. Dr. Robert Jones Burdette, formerly of Pasadena, is having the time of his life in the neighborhood of the South Seas.

SENATE'S PROSPECTIVE ACTION ON TWO TAFT BILLS

By Ernest G. Walker.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, February 28.—There is action in the senate and house this week, which no other man in the country is watching with as much interest as the President. He has had a long, hard pull to get the legislative machinery into even a show of real motion. The wheels are now actually turning—on measures included in the legislative program.

Just how much or how little that will signify can not be told or determined for some weeks. There is an agreement to vote upon the postal savings banks bill Thursday. "Tommy" Carter, as the wise old heads around the north end of the capitol, style the senior senator from Montana, has the bill in charge and asseverates that he has votes enough to pass it. That bodes well for the administration, although "Tommy" does not say what kind of a bill it is going to be when it is passed.

The question of the form of the bill is rather essential, but the Republican senators are not thinking much about that. The President wants the bill passed in the senate—in almost any old form, but he wants it passed. He is worn to a frazzle by the bickerings and delays over that measure. He trusts to good luck to get it whipped into shape somewhere else—in the house or in the conference committee.

As an agreement has been made to vote before the legislative day of March 3 expires, the senate is not in the meantime paying much attention to the bill and does not seem to care whether there is debate and discussion of it or not. That is one of the little ways of the United States senate. It never breaks a unanimous consent agreement for a vote. Senators huddle and delay for weeks and weeks, as though they had a bushel of speeches to deliver, but when the proper frame of mind for an agreement for a vote has been reached, the interest in speech making often ceases out. During the interim a series of senators have been trying to patch up some amendments that would make the bill acceptable to a majority of the senate. The big trouble, however, is over the disposition of the deposits. Most of the Western men—Republicans and Democrats—want to prevent the funds from getting into Wall Street. If they think they can not prevent that, some of them will cast an adverse vote. The house is also to have a big wrangle over that very point.

There is "something doing" with the railroad bill—not as much as the President would like, but something. It is out before the senate in practically the form that the President had it introduced. The senate committee on inter-

state commerce deliberated over the bill for a very long time, but all the amendments which were made were suggested by Attorney-General Wickersham. Thus far the senate leaders have made good their word to the President. They told him they would attempt to get the bill enacted into law just as he had it framed and they believe they have the majority to do that. But it will not be done till after there has been a real old twister of a debate.

La Follette and Cummins and Dilliver and Clapp and Bristow and an array of Democrats have been preparing for the assault. They are going to do their very best to get the Republicans who stand behind the President's commerce committee and behind other provisions of the interstate commerce amendments into hot water. They will ring the changes on paragraph after paragraph and will claim that in numerous particulars the bill is drawn in the interest of the railroads. The senate commerce committee has no very good orators among its Republican members and it will be interesting to observe how Senator Elkins of West Virginia, and Aldrich of Rhode Island, come off in this defensive role. Senators Crane of Massachusetts and Kenn of New Jersey, never deliver speeches and have practically no aptitude for that task. Senator Nixon, of Nevada, also has no power in debate, while Senator Cullom of Illinois, the only other Republican of the committee who voted for the favorable report, is in too feeble health to participate actively in the proceedings of the senate.

While the champions of the bill are handicapped in this wise, many aggressive Senators are on the other side, equipped as able debaters and competent to command the attention of the senate. Cummins and Clapp, the latter of Minnesota, the two Republicans of the committee who voted against the favorable report, are good wranglers on the floor.

Nevertheless a step forward has been taken with the bill in getting it before the senate and in opening the way to its early consideration there. As the senate leaders are confident of a majority, whenever they can reach a vote, they do not have to worry much about the oratory end of the proposition. Under the assurances that senators give him, the President is now turning his attention to the house. He is trying to pry the selfsame railroad bill out of the house committee on interstate commerce, which is proving no easy task. The house committee is refusing to accept the bill as drawn by President Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham, which refusal is causing some friction. The President is confident of straightening everything out, however, in the interim before the house is ready to give the railroad bill consideration.

Naval Cadet Webb C. Hayes, of Ohio, grandson of President Hayes, has been found physically disqualified at the naval academy and will be dropped from the rolls.

ESTRADA SEEKS AMERICAN AID

Intervention Has Been Suggested as Means of Putting End to the Fighting.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Leading citizens and partisans of General Estrada in Bluefields, Nicaragua, seem to recognize that the revolutionary party is doomed to defeat. This was shown in a telegram received at the State Department late today from Consul Moffatt at Bluefields, who stated in effect that the hopelessness of the revolutionary cause was fully recognized by prominent people there, and they strongly hoped that the United States would intervene.

In the absence of Secretary Knox, none of the officials would predict what steps the United States might take, but in some quarters the suggestion was made that the United States would continue its policy of noninterference, at least until one party or the other was willing to lay down its arms.

BLUEFIELDS, Nicaragua, March 4.—After three days of secret conference there is every reason to believe that General Estrada, the leader of the revolutionists, and his advisers reluctantly have acquiesced in the demand of American residents in Nicaragua that a receptive ear be turned to any proposal of American intervention that will guarantee to them the rights demanded, the denial of which caused the revolution.

The original demands of the revolutionists included the overthrow of President Zelaya, which was accomplished, and the restoration to the people of the constitutional and common rights of citizens, which it was alleged, had been taken from them under the Zelaya regime.

While Generals Estrada and Diaz and Rivera and the other conferees are absolutely silent concerning the matter, their frequent calls upon Thomas P. Moffatt, the American Consul, who also declines to talk, are considered to support this view.

ROUSING WELCOME FOR RETURNING TRAVELER

(Continued from page one.)

members of the party will be publicly entertained during the journey to Cairo, while when that city is reached several gorgeous fetes will be given in their honor.

The British and Egyptian governments are anxious to have Colonel Roosevelt spend four days in Cairo, and British Agent Iddings has prepared a series of brilliant dinners in honor of the distinguished guest.

The police arrangements have been carefully looked into and every precaution will be taken to ward against possible danger. Alexandria is noted as the hotbed of anarchy and during his stay there in particular Colonel Roosevelt and his family will be surrounded with every possible safeguard.

While in Egypt the members of the Roosevelt party will be piloted about by the representatives of the government.

Historic Ground.

In the course of his travels Colonel Roosevelt has visited many battlefields, but it is doubtful if any of them will have interested him more than will historic Khartoum—capital of the Sudan and indissolubly linked with the name of "Chinese" Gordon. Gordon was killed January 26, 1885, and the twenty-fifth anniversary was recently observed in London and Khartoum with memorial meetings.

Colonel Roosevelt will inspect the scene of two famous engagements—the capture of Khartoum and that of Omdurman, September 2, 1898, when General Kitchener avenged Gordon's death and reduced to ruins the capital of the khalfah's forces. But he will find little that will picture to his mind the scenes of carnage, so great has been the march of progress.

The railway train has displaced the native caravan, and modern sanitary Caucasian architecture, the unlovely and unhealthy mud huts that marked Khartoum in Gordon's time, though it was then exactly what it is today—the capital of a region of boundless possibilities.

In Omdurman only will the travelers see a bit of the old regime. This town, now almost a suburb of Khartoum, is still Africa undiluted. Its stretch of four miles on the bank below the confluence of the Blue and White Niles has shrunk to half that area, and instead of 500,000 population it has about 50,000.

West Represented

Among the Americans gathered at Khartoum to greet the returning ex-President were Fred Bonfils and George Creel of the Denver Post and the Kansas City Post. Bonfils and Creel made the long journey as the representatives of the people of the West, empowered to extend to Colonel Roosevelt an invitation to make his entry into his native land by the way of the western boundaries.

Roosevelt is a name to conjure with in the West and to the citizens of the great plains the former president is a popular idol. It is the desire of the westerners to extend to the former commander of the Rough Riders the greatest welcome which has been extended to him.

Should Colonel Roosevelt find it impossible to return home by way of the West, an effort will be made to induce him to continue on his way after reaching the Atlantic seaboard that the western cities and towns may be allowed to extend to him a welcoming hand and to show him honors.

Itinerary.

From Khartoum the Roosevelt party will go down the Nile to Cairo, then to Alexandria, whence the members will sail for Europe.

On April 13 Mr. Roosevelt is to deliver an address in Paris. From France the former president goes to Germany, where he will remain from May 1 to 11. In the course of that visit Colonel Roosevelt is to visit Emperor William

HOW CHALMERS MET HIS DEATH

Fell Over a Pali and Lodged in the Fork of a Tree Near Laupahoehoe Gulch.

Details were received yesterday of the death of Andrew Chalmers, for six years head luna at Laupahoehoe Sugar Company, who was killed last Monday afternoon by his horse falling on him.

Mr. Chalmers had just left the main government road at the entrance of Laupahoehoe Gulch to go over a trail to one of the mauka fields. His horse stumbled and Chalmers reined him up with such suddenness that the animal reared and fell back. Chalmers called to a team luna, Mr. Hutchins, whom he had just left, but the latter did not hear him. After the fall Mr. Chalmers got up to walk back on the trail and evidently fell over a pali, a distance of fifteen feet, lodging in the fork of a tree. Two Porto Ricans passing and glancing up the gulch saw him and went to his assistance and then one of them caught the horse and started toward Laupahoehoe, where he had seen Doctor Irwin. Before reaching the village he met the doctor, who went back with him to Chalmers and rendered all possible assistance. Chalmers was conscious and told of the accident up to the time he went over the pali. Of that he knew nothing as he had probably fainted.

Doctor Irwin made examination and found that all of the ribs on one side were crushed in, whether by the fall from the horse or in going over the pali, he was unable to determine. Chalmers expressed a desire to get home and as soon as a stretcher was brought he was carried to his house in Papaia. He was conscious until a few minutes before his death, a little before seven o'clock that night. The remains were taken to Hilo the next day for interment, the Hilo Lodge of Elks and all of the white employees of Laupahoehoe Plantations and the residents of the place as well as the managers of the plantations in the district attending.

Joseph Moragne, brother-in-law of Mr. Chalmers, was in Hilo at the time of the accident and went to the home of Mr. Chalmers on receipt of a message by phone. He accompanied Mrs. Chalmers to Honolulu on the Mauna Kea yesterday and will go with her to Kauai on Monday to visit Mr. Chalmers' sister.

WILL APPEAL TO WASHINGTON

Japanese Strike Conspirators to Be Ordered to Jail Next Tuesday Morning.

Next Tuesday morning, F. Makino, Soga, Tasaka and Negoro, the Japanese strike agitators convicted of conspiracy, will be arrested, according to the regular legal procedure and taken to jail to begin serving their ten months' sentences. Then will begin a new phase of the legal battle, which is to be carried on to the Supreme Court of the United States.

According to the procedure, a mittimus will issue next Tuesday, ten days after the supreme court affirmed the decision of the lower court, upon which the circuit court will direct the sheriff to carry out the sentences. Attorney J. O. Lightfoot, counsel for the Japanese, stated yesterday that he would be ready at that time to take action, but did not want to state what sort of proceeding would be inaugurated. "The case will not be finally decided," he said, "until it has been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States."

ARTIST ALMOST SHANGHAIED

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—The days of the crimps, when sailors were slugged and drugged to awaken in the forenoon of a windjammer with the waves foaming at the bows far out to sea, have passed, and more up-to-date methods are used by the "agents" to lure the unwary.

In the motley crowd that was bundled aboard a launch at Vallejo-street wharf yesterday morning to go off to the stream which goes to sea today on a long cruise, was a well-dressed man bearing under his arm a box of paints and a palette.

He appeared very much disconcerted at the crowd around him and clung tightly to his painting outfit. Alongside the whaling bark the boarding master began to hustle the "green ones" over the side, but was met with many protests when he came to the painter, who was trying to keep his coat from becoming soiled by the spray.

"I didn't come out here to ship on a whaler," he cried, clinging to the launch. "I was told only to paint a picture of the vessel."

The painter was but one of two "artists" the agents tried to work off on the whaler's skipper. Another man refused to go aboard when he saw the greasy little bark.

"Nothing doing here," he declared. "They told me ashore that I was to get a job on a fine new steamer at \$45 a month."

and also deliver an address before the University of Berlin.

The former president goes from Berlin to Christiania, where he will deliver an address before the Nobel prize committee, which in 1906 honored him with the Nobel peace medal. From Christiania he crosses the British channel for London, where he is to deliver an address at Oxford University.